

IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD

SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION No 946 of 1996

For Approval and Signature:

Hon'ble MR.JUSTICE K.R.VYAS

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1. Whether Reporters of Local Papers may be allowed to see the judgements?
2. To be referred to the Reporter or not?
3. Whether Their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the judgement?
4. Whether this case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution of India, 1950 of any Order made thereunder?
5. Whether it is to be circulated to the Civil Judge?

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MANIRAM CHARANBHAI KAHAR

Versus

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

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Appearance:

MS DR KACHHAVAH for Petitioner

MR U.R.BHATT, A.G.P. for the Respondents.

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CORAM : MR.JUSTICE K.R.VYAS

Date of decision: 25/06/96

ORAL JUDGEMENT

Petitioner Maniram Charanbhai Kahar ( hereinafter referred to as "the detenu" ), by way of this petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, has challenged the order of detention dated 29-12-1995 passed by the Commissioner of Police, Baroda city ( hereinafter referred to as "the detaining authority" ) under section 3 (2) of the Gujarat Prevention of Anti Social Activities

Act, 1985 ( hereinafter referred to as " the PASA Act" ).

In the grounds of detention supplied to the detenu, the detaining authority has placed reliance on eight cases filed under the provisions of the Bombay Prohibition Act. All these cases, except one, are pending trial, while one is at the investigation stage. Over and above these prohibition cases , the detaining authority has also placed reliance on the statements of three witnesses for the alleged incidents of 7-11-95, 15-11-95 and 26-11-95. Considering these materials, the detaining authority was of the view that the detenu is a "bootlegger" within the meaning of section 2 (b) and a " dangerous person" within the meaning of section 2 (c) of the PASA Act and with a view to preventing the detenu from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order, it was necessary to pass the order of detention against him and, therefore, the impugned order is passed, which is under challenge in the present petition.

Ms Kachhavah, learned Advocate appearing for the detenu, has raised number of contentions. However, it is not necessary to deal with each of them as the present petition can be disposed off on the first contention itself. Ms Kachhavah has submitted that the subjective satisfaction arrived at by the detaining authority that the detenu is a bootlegger and a dangerous person is not genuine as the alleged activities of the detenu do not affect adversely or are not likely to affect adversely the maintenance of public order. In the submission of Ms Kachhavah, the offences alleged against the detenu in the grounds of detention and also the allegations made by the witnesses could not be said to have created any feeling of insecurity or panic or terror among the members of the public of the area in question giving rise to the question of maintenance of public order. In support of her submission, reliance is placed by Ms Kachhavah on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Piyush Kantilal Mehta vs Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad city AIR 1989 SC 491. In the said case, the Supreme Court has laid down as under:

"It may be that the detenu is a bootlegger within the meaning of S.,2 (b) of the Act, but merely because he is a bootlegger, he cannot be preventively detained under the provisions of the Act unless, as laid down in sub-section (4) of S.3 of the Act, his activities as a bootlegger affect adversely or are likely to affect adversely the maintenance of public order. A

person may be very fierce by nature, but so long as the public generally are not affected by his activities or conduct, the question of maintenance of public order will not arise. In order that an activity may be said to affect adversely the maintenance of public order, there must be material to show that there has been a feeling of insecurity among the general public. If any act of a person creates panic or fear in the minds of the members of the public upsetting the even tempo of life of the community, such act must be said to have a direct bearing on the question of maintenance of public order. The commission of an offence will not necessarily come within the purview of 'public order'.."

I have gone through the statements of the witnesses in the present case and, in my view, the facts in the present case are identical to the case before the Supreme Court and, therefore, the ratio laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Piyush Kantilal Mehta (Supra) is applicable to the present case. Suffice it to say, the witnesses in the present case have alleged that the detenu, by indulging in use of force and violence and by illegal sale of liquor, has created an atmosphere of fear and terror by beating innocent citizens. It is also alleged that the detenu is indulging in anti-social activities and that the activities were against public order.

Considering the statements of the witnesses, I am of the view that they are vague and general and no reliance can be placed on the same. In view of this observation, I am of the view that the subjective satisfaction arrived at by the detaining authority is not genuine and, therefore, the continuous detention of the detenu is vitiated.

In the result, this petition is allowed. The impugned order of detention dated 29-12-1995 is quashed and set aside. The detenu Maniram Charanbhai Kahar is directed to be set at liberty forthwith if his detention is not required for any other purpose. Rule is made absolute accordingly with no order as to costs.

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